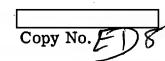
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	South Korean insurgent leaders rep	
that of the French tive. After the fal considerable interested elements in such a ruling Supreme Coously denounced as recent press specured control. US Charge contacts with governo to indicate that the rule continue to excil.	e adoption of a new constitution part Fifth Republic, providing for a strain of the Rhee government last year est among more conservative South constitution. However, a spokest uncil for National Reconstruction is "absolutely groundless" and "irrelation forecasting an early return of Green in Seoul notes that, so fairnment officials and members of the se insistent on an extended period ercise decisive influence in the Sure regime is moving ahead with plants.	cong execu- there was n Korean man for the nas vigor- esponsible" to civilian r, embassy ne junta tend of military preme Coun-
•	that will in effect set aside those	<u>=</u>
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the present constitution dealing with civil rights and the National Assembly and "legalize" the assumption of power by the Supreme Council. The leadership is concerned that unless legal continuity is maintained with the Rhee and Chang Myon governments, Seoul's claim to be the only legitimate Korean government will be regarded as no more valid than that of Pyongyang. The foreign minister has announced that special missions will visit various noncommitted nations to win greater support in the UN for South Korea.

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USSR - Somali Republic: Moscow, continuing to broaden its ties with African states through the extension of long-term economic aid, announced on 2 June that it will provide the Somali Republic with \$44,400,000 in long-term credits for industrial and agricultural development and with a \$7,800,000 credit to finance commodity deliveries. The Soviet Union will also build two hospitals, a printing plant, a school, and a radio station as gifts. The announcement was contained in the communiqué marking the end of a ten-day visit to the USSR by Somali Prime Minister Abdirascid. The economic agreement is in line with the announced intention of the moderate Somali Government to accept aid from all sources; it has been pending since last April when a Soviet good-will mission visited the East African nation. Mogadiscio appears to be headed toward early conclusion of similar aid programs with Czechoslovakia and possibly Communist China.

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Iran: Following a conversation with the Shah on 31 May, Prime Minister Amini was reported "greatly encouraged" by the Shah's reaffirmation of support for the government and for Amini's reform program. The Shah demonstrated this support by not countermanding Amini's order canceling the appointment of former Prime Minister Eqbal as ambassador to Spain. This appointment apparently had been ordered by the Shah about the middle of May without consultation with Amini and was regarded by many Iranians as evidence of the Shah's intention to undercut

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25X1	the prime minister. Amini hopes to see the Shah frequently to sustain his support for the government. The Shah and Amini have no essential differences on foreign policy and particularly on the necessity of Iran's membership in CENTO. In spite of the present appearance of cooperation, however, there has been no change in the basic source of conflict between the twothe monarch's unwillingness to refrain from direct participation in the government.	25X1

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